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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF
LUNACY COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

COLORADO
STATE INSANE ASYLUM

1901-1902

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Twelfth Biennial Report

OF THE

Board of Lunacy Commissioners

OF THE

Colorado State Insane Asylum

For the Years 1901-1902

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES B. ORMAN
Governor of the State of Colorado

AND THE

Fourteenth General Assembly

DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1902

COLORADO STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

OFFICERS:

BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

DR. W. W. GRANT, PRESIDENT.....DENVER, COLO.

N. D. OWEN.....CENTRAL CITY, COLO.

E. G. MIDDELKAMP, SECRETARY.....PUEBLO, COLO.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

A. P. BUSEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN,

W. E. CORD, M. D.,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN,

PERSIS WHITE, M. D.,

WOMAN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

JOSEPH H. LOOR,

STEWARD.

MISS SARAH DICKSON,

MATRON.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE INSANE ASYLUM

COLORADO

TO THE HONORABLE
JAMES B. ORMAN,
Governor of Colorado.

The Board of Lunacy Commissioners hereby presents its biennial report, ending November 30, 1902, of the condition and requirements of the State Asylum, located at Pueblo.

We are pleased to announce the continued service of the able, zealous and efficient Superintendent, Dr. A. P. Busey. He is not only honest, but a most faithful, watchful guardian of the welfare of the insane, and the interests of the state.

We regret to state that our excellent Steward, Mr. Joseph H. Loor, who has always given most satisfactory service, has tendered his resignation, in order to engage in other business.

Dr. W. E. Cord still renders good service as Assistant Superintendent in the male department.

Dr. Annie Williams resigned a similar position in the female department in July, 1901, and was succeeded by Dr. Persis White, who was appointed soon after. She is a capable physician, and discharges her duties in a satisfactory manner.

There are twenty-three nurses, and a total of forty-seven employes. The nurses are each given two weeks vacation, on full pay, each year.

PROPERTY.

Total area is eighty acres, valued at $1,000 per acre. Having previously secured right of way for ditch, the latter was constructed and paid for, and in consequence, through water rights in the Pueblo Ditch Company, we irrigate about forty acres of land instead of twenty, as heretofore. This affords substantial addition to our resources in hay and provisions. Most of this work is done by patients, and is very beneficial to them.

The Thirteenth General Assembly appropriated $7,500 to protect the river front of the Asylum grounds from further damage by annual overflows. This work was done by contract, and with the approval and supervision of State Engineer A. J. McCune—O. E. Caffery, Pueblo, contractor. The work was done by the construction of a stone wall, and when approved by Mr. McCune, was paid for. Notwithstanding this wall, the high water overflowed the banks last summer, doing considerable damage to the wall in places. This has been repaired and paid for.

The aggregate value of all property and improvements to date is about $500,000.

The system of bookkeeping, we believe, quite complete and satisfactory. Besides a registry book, there are rules governing the action and meetings of the Board. Admission books, daily record and census book, county register, and clinical records for all departments. There is no difficulty in obtaining from records prompt information of any patient, and every department of the business of the institution. All supplies, whether for a patient, a nurse or employe, are issued only on written requisitions to the Steward.

FINANCE.

In our last biennial report we called attention to the deficit for the period of 1897 and 1898 of $18,636.44. The Twelfth General Assembly made an appropriation for this, but it failed for want of revenue.

Auditor Temple redeemed outstanding warrants of this issue, $9,371.66; Auditor Crouter, $1,710; leaving balance unpaid, $7,554.78.

The deficit for 1899 and 1900 was $19,467.92. Of this amount $13,267.09 has been paid by Auditor Crouter, which leaves amount unpaid, $6,200.83. Total deficit for these four years, $13,754.61.

The last legislature made ample provision for a maintenance fund for this biennial period. Out of this fund $30,956.85 was applied by Auditor Crouter to the redemption of warrants of 1900 issue and interest on above of $1,265.55, total $32,222.40. It appropriated $6,000 for repairs, and this amount has been used in covering male building, painting walls and trimmings, inside and out—the first in twenty years—and other necessaries.

Three thousand dollars for fire escapes. These have been erected. They are polished steel tubular toboggans, with a door opening on each floor. The Superintendent has trained the patients to go down them, until now the practice produces neither fear nor excitement. The building can be emptied of inmates at the rate of four hundred in ten minutes. Their operation is exceedingly satisfactory.

Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for steam heating plant and laundry. This work was greatly delayed because the Auditor was unable to inform us until a late date that this fund would be available. The building, with steel roof and stack and hard brick walls, is now completed. It is fireproof. The plant is in operation. The complete cost is $28,500. With old boilers and plant worn out, as explained in former report, we could not, in such emergency, delay the completion of this work. The laundry is furnished complete at a cost of $5,175. The Board, in its discretion and best judgment, and with a written opinion from the Attorney General in its support, drew upon a surplus maintenance fund to make up the difference in cost. Vouchers have been issued in payment of entire plant and equipment.

On a state valuation of $350,000,000 the one-fifth mill tax will yield in 1903 a net income of about $63,000. For 1904 it will probably be about the same. If the valuation is reduced, the income will be reduced proportionately.

On a basis of present asylum population of 505 patients and forty-seven employes, we need an appropriation of $180,000 for maintenance. Repair fund $8,000.

The buildings are insured for $111,000 until May, 1906.

There are in the state 300 insane not in the State Asylum —114 are in the Arapahoe County Hospital, only two of this number from outside counties. To accommodate the entire number unprovided for, the addition to the female building for which the Twelfth General Assembly appropriated $50,000, which failed for want of revenue, and three cottages are needed. The statute provides that all future asylum buildings shall be on the cottage plan and to hold not less than fifty nor more than one hundred patients. This addition and these buildings, furnished, will cost not less than $50,000 each. If money is appropriated, it will be a year before they are ready for occupancy. In this case there should be appropriated $45,000 for maintenance of 300 patients for one year.

We ask appropriations for an electric lighting plant, which is better and much safer than gas, $16,000; this is based on estimates and specifications by a capable electrical engineer in Denver; cold storage plant, $3,500; amusement hall and chapel, $10,000; ventilator, male building, $1,500; library fund, $1,000; barn, $3,500; telephone, $1,000; morgue, $1,000; remodeling kitchen and bakery, $1,500; bay-windows, female building, $4,000; cementing basement, $2,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Maintenance	$180,000 00	
Repair fund	8,000 00	
		$188,000 00

IMPROVEMENTS.

Barn	$ 3,500 00	
Library fund	1,000 00	
Ventilator, male building	1,500 00	
Chapel and amusement hall	10,000 00	
Cold storage	3,500 00	
Electric lighting plant	16,000 00	
		$ 35,500 00
Appropriation, new buildings	$200,000 00	
Additional insane unprovided for, one year	45,000 00	
		$245,000 00
Deficits (balance)	$ 13,764 00	$ 13,764 00

There has been no unusual or prevalent sickness among the inmates or employes, and the general condition of the insane is excellent.

For other important and more detailed information we would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and Steward.

W. W. GRANT, M. D.,
President.
E. G. MIDDELKAMP,
Secretary.
N. D. OWEN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Lunacy Commissioners of the Colorado State Insane Asylum:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit the "Twelfth Biennial Report," outlining the affairs of the institution for the past two years.

The period covered by this report will not show as great a movement of population as was shown by the preceding report, for the reason that the institution has been overcrowded with a chronic incurable class of insane, vacancies not occurring very frequently, and new cases were admitted only when such vacancies occurred; therefore, the movement of population has not been as great as I would like to have seen it. This condition can never be otherwise until additional room is provided for those now seeking admission. Your honorable body, in the last report to the general assembly, asked for an appropriation for an addition to this institution, but the request was not granted.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the close of last biennial period there were remaining in the institution 320 men and 186 women, a total of 506. Admitted during this biennial period, 102 men and 51 women, a total of 153, making the whole number treated for the past two years 659. There have been discharged during this period of time 105 men and 51 women, a total of 156. There were discharged recovered 33 men and 16 women, a total of 49. Discharged improved, 21 men and 7 women, a total of 28. Discharged unimproved, 2 men and 3 women, a total of 5. Died, 49 men and 25 women, a total of 74. Remaining at close of period, 317 men and 186 women, a total of 503. The percentage of recoveries based on admission was, for men,

22 per cent.; for women, 10 per cent.; for both, 32 per cent. The rate of recovery is fairly satisfactory, considering the chronic condition of those admitted, and also the few in number. Owing to our overcrowded condition, and having no room for new cases as they apply, such cases are held in jails, almshouses and other places awaiting admission, until many of them are rendered chronic and incurable by the time they gain admission to the institution. It is gratifying to be able to report that during the past two years, the period of time covered by this report, that no serious accidents of any kind have occurred; the health of the patients and employes has been good, with the exception of eight cases of typhoid fever, which seemed to be due to drinking water from the Arkansas river; the fever ceased as soon as the drinking water was regularly boiled. It is to be hoped that in the near future the institution may be able to obtain pure drinking water by sinking an artesian well, and avoiding the further use of the Arkansas river water for drinking purposes. The death rate for this biennial period has not been as great as that of the preceding period by 1.71 per cent. The percentage of deaths, based on the whole number treated, was, for men, 7.25 per cent.; for women, 4 per cent.; for both, 11.25 per cent. Seven cases died from tuberculosis, 21 cases from paresis, 1 case from typhoid fever. It would seem that for the size of the population of this institution that an unusually large number of cases of paresis are treated, all of whom sooner or later die, and this class swells our death list. Paresis seems to prevail among the insane in this mountainous country to an unusual degree, whether due to the mode of life and habits of the people I would not say, but certain it is that a great many paretics are found in this country.

By a failure of the Thirteenth General Assembly to appropriate money for an addition to this institution, there are perhaps three hundred insane in the state waiting admission, confined in jails, almshouses, private sanatoriums and other places. We have not been able to receive more than one-third of the number who have applied. This is a deplorable situation and has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction to officials of the different counties of the state, many of whom have believed they were discriminated against, and not fairly treated as regards admissions. Our aim has been to give each county its quota of admissions, according to population, and as near as possible this rule has been adhered to. I hope the

Fourteenth General Assembly will either appropriate money to build an addition to this institution or appropriate money sufficient to build an entirely new plant. One of the other is absolutely necessary for the proper housing, protection and treatment of fully three hundred insane now unprovided for by the state. I can hardly believe there is a member of the legislature that is not aware of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum and of the absolute necessity of additional room for the care and treatment of the unfortunate class not cared for, and I feel sure that proper provision will be made by the present general assembly. Of course it will be expensive, for the matter has been delayed so long and passed over so often, by different sessions of the legislature, until the number of insane have increased to such proportions that no ordinary addition will house them; consequently, it will either require a new Asylum sufficiently large to care for 500 patients or an addition to the present institution for a number nearly as great. The population of the state is increasing so rapidly, and of course the insane poulation is proportionately increasing, that by the time money is appropriated for new buildings, and by the time the same are erected, the number of insane will be sufficiently great to almost if not quite fill it; therefore it behooves everyone interested in this subject to aid in obtaining an appropriation sufficiently large to make proper provision for at least three to five hundred insane. I sincerely hope this important matter will not be passed over by the Fourteenth General Assembly, but that an appropriation will be promptly made and liberal enough to amply provide room for all. Also I trust when the appropriation is made, that some authority may be embodied in the enactment, authorizing the Board of Lunacy Commissioners to at once proceed to build, that they may not, as heretofore, have to wait and thus be handicapped until such time as the State Auditor tells them funds are available. Our experience heretofore has been that when appropriations have been made for special improvements, that the two years would almost elapse before any definite information could be obtained from the State Auditor that the funds were available and that the Board might proceed to expend the same. This is unfortunate, because to judiciously and economically expend the different appropriations much time is necessary to have plans properly made, ask for bids and let contracts to the greatest advantage, and properly guard against costly errors

that might occur when the time is limited in which to economically expend funds. State property should be well and substantially built, with a view of serving for a century to come, if necessary, but no extravagance should be tolerated in unnecessary embellishment of building on the exterior; every comfort and convenience known to modern architecture should be utilized for the interior, but the exterior need only be plain, neat and substantial. Buildings that are too cheaply constructed, of poor material, are a deception, and in a few years will be worthless, and while at first may seem economical, will in the end prove to be most expensive, and their construction an unwarranted extravagance in the use of the state's funds, for cheaply constructed buildings for the state are dear at any price, for in course of time they are in bad repair and it is very expensive to put them in order and it often becomes necessary to tear them down and build new ones, so I repeat it is false economy to put up cheap buildings as permanent improvement for the state.

During the two years covered by this report the institution has been called upon more frequently for the admission of patients than for any similar period of time in its history. Owing to the overcrowded condition beyond its capacity, we have not been able to accommodate or receive to exceed one-third of the applicants.

Notwithstanding our overcrowded condition, we feel that the welfare, care and treatment of our patients has been as good as that of any similar institution not provided with better facilities. We are still without an amusement hall and other essential features necessary to give our patients the full benefit that such sources of recreation afford, but our policy of giving the greatest amount of personal liberty consistent with the safety of all concerned has continued as a marked feature of the hospital management. The good conduct and sense of appreciation manifested by those in whom such confidence has been reposed satisfies the management of the wisdom of paroling as many patients as possible. Individualized treatment and personal liberty together go to make up the fundamental principles of the best and most recent methods of caring for the insane.

Occupation and out door life are features in the treatment of the insane that does a great deal toward their restoration. I think I am safe in saying I have seen patients who most likely would not have recovered but for the benefit de-

rived by labor on the farm in open air. In time I hope to see this institution equipped as it should be, with nearly all kinds of industrial shops, where clothing, shoes, brooms, brushes and all other necessary articles used by a hospital can be manufactured. When such is the case, both the insane and the institution will be benefited by the industry, and the percentage of recoveries will increase and those who do not recover will be made happier and better for the labor performed.

Epileptic patients are still cared for along with our other insane, and likewise the criminal class of insane and subjects of tuberculosis. Tuberculous subjects are isolated as much as it is possible to do so, but, as suggested in my previous report, all of these classes should have separate provision.

The criminal insane could be cheaply and economically as well as properly cared for at the Penitentiary by building one or more wards in connection with the prison, and the prison physician could give them attention without extra cost to the state, and at any time additional professional services might be needed, Asylum officials could be called in without extra cost to the state. If this provision is not made for them, then the best thing is to build a cottage on the Asylum grounds especially for the accommodation of this class of insane, as it is neither morally right or beneficial to the other class of insane to be associated with them.

As to the class of patients that should be entitled to admission to the Asylum, there should be some legislation governing the matter, for at the present time senile dements, idiots, defectives, decrepits, and all other classes are admitted, without regard to conditions, and the result is the institution is badly overcrowded with a hopeless incurable class, destroying its usefulness as a curative measure and practically converting it into a house of custodial care. Oftentimes since this institution has been crowded to overflowing we have had to refuse admission to curable cases, because the room was all taken by imbeciles, idiots, senile dements and other hopeless subjects; therefore, as I stated before in this report, the best thing to do is to build a new institution for the acute curable class of insane and utilize the present institution for the incurable insane, and in this way state care, which is best of all, could be provided for all classes. Should a new institution be built, it, together with the present institution, would furnish ample room for all the insane in the state for many years to come. It should be located on a farm of three to

five hundred acres in size, and in proximity to a good market, easy of access, and yet far enough from the outskirts of a city, where the noise of railroads and other annoyances would in no way disturb the rest and peace of the patients. A large farm would afford labor for the inmates, which would be beneficial to them and at the same time profitable to the institution, by making it in a measure self-sustaining. In this connection I would suggest that the name of the institution be changed from State Insane Asylum to that of State Hospital, and should a new institution be built, by statutory provision let its name be State Hospital. This name is the most desirable and the least objectionable to the insane and their friends.

WORK PERFORMED UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Many special appropriations were asked for in our preceding biennial report, and several were granted. An appropriation of $20,000 for a new steam heating plant and laundry was made. After a long, tedious wait on the State Auditor to learn whether the appropriation would be available or not, the information was finally obtained that vouchers drawn on this fund would be honored. The Board of Lunacy Commissioners thereupon proceeded to have plans and specifications drawn, and after further delay and many disappointments began the erection of a plant by awarding a contract June 16 to Owen Caffery, of Pueblo, for the erection of the power house and laundry and to the Pueblo Electric Company for installation of steam heating plant. The American Bridge Company, of New York, were awarded contract to erect steel stack and roof. After many vexatious delays, on account of inability on part of contractors to have orders filled for material necessary to complete the work, and trouble on account of strike of steamfitters and plumbers, the plant was finally finished and steam turned on November 1, whereas it should have been completed and ready for use September 15, the time limit of the different contracts. The power house has the advantage of being large enough to place as many boilers and other machinery by way of extension as will ever be required in the future, should the capacity of the institution be made double its present size.

The power house is placed at a distance fully eleven hundred feet away from the farthest point at the department for

men to be heated. This was necessary in order to get a suitable location for a central heating plant that would furnish steam heat for all buildings now on the grounds, and for all additions that may hereafter be erected. This one central plant, instead of two plants, as we heretofore had, will be far more economical in its requirements of fuel and firemen, and much more desirable in every way. It also has the advantage of a side track, where coal can be unloaded direct from the cars into the boiler house, making it unnecessary to handle the coal more than once.

The laundry building has been completed and will soon be equipped with the best and most modern machinery to be had, and when in operation will be second to none of its kind in this country.

Three thousand dollars was appropriated for fire escapes. A contract was awarded for three escapes to the Dow Wire Works, of Louisville, Ky., for the contract price of $2,850, with extras making a total cost of $2,910. These escapes are by all odds the best to be had for an institution of this kind. The mechanism is a steel cylinder six feet in diameter, with a spiral slide in the center, and extends up to the third story of the institution. There is absolutely no danger of injury to patients in the use of it, and in case of fire should be a safe and convenient method of escape for the helpless insane.

An appropriation of $7,500, with an emergency clause attached, was made by the Thirteenth General Assembly soon after it convened, for the protection of the Asylum grounds from further waste and ruin by the Arkansas river. The Board of Lunacy Commissioners at once took steps, in conjunction with the city and county, to erect a stone wall the entire length of Asylum grounds and as far beyond as the Fourth street bridge. After this stone wall was built no further loss of land was experienced on the part of the Asylum, but after several floods occurred the stone wall for a distance of two hundred feet sank into the river for a depth of four feet. This was repaired at a small expense, and stood well until another unusually large flood, in August 1902, which swelled the river so that it flowed over the stone wall its entire length. This resulted in two breaks in the wall, which were not very expensive to repair, considering the seriousness of the flood, which completely submerged all the low lands in the vicinity at the time.

A repair and improvement fund of $6,000 was appropriated, nearly one-half of which was utilized for putting on a new metallic roof on the main building occupied by men. The old roof, having done duty for twenty years without paint or repair, was completely rusted out, and the property was suffering rapid destruction and decay for want of a roof. The new roof is all that could be asked, gives perfect protection to the building and all leaks are stopped. The remainder of this fund was used for painting the outside and part of the inside of the same building, greatly improving its appearance and will preserve the property for years to come. Also outside woodwork of cottage and all outside woodwork and cornice of the women's building was painted, but the fund was not sufficient to paint the brick work of each of these buildings, as should have been. An itemized account of the expenditure of each of these funds will appear in the tabulated part of this report, hereto attached.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for insurance for a period of three years for the three buildings as now occupied, and the same was placed with ten of the best companies engaged in the insurance business.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides contract and other work already mentioned, the Santa Fe Railway Company put in a new side track to the new power plant, and also built a close board fence, ten feet high, paralleling their track entirely across the Asylum grounds, affording protection to our patients from railroad injury.

The usual repairs about the institution that are necessary to make from day to day by all such institutions have been made by our carpenter, engineer and other employes, and the property has thereby been kept in as good condition as possible.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Work in this department has been as good as at any time heretofore. Vegetables have been raised in abundance and perhaps in greater quantities than during the preceding biennial period. An itemized statement of the products of the

farm and garden and other departments will be found in the Steward's part of this report, hereto appended.

REQUIREMENTS.

The needs of this institution are, first, an appropriation for an addition, which should be large enough to provide room for all insane in the state not now provided for, which, as before stated, number fully three hundred. The estimated amount necessary to appropriate for such additions will be set forth in the Board's part of this report, which is full and comprehensive.

A fund of $8,000 for further repair and painting, both outside and in, all of the buildings not yet repaired, is badly needed and I hope will be appropriated.

An amusement hall, which would also answer the purpose of a chapel, should be built. In my previous report I asked for this improvement, and at the time thought $5,000 would be sufficient to build it, but material and labor is so high I do not believe it can be done for less than $10,000, and would ask for this amount.

An electric lighting plant is very much needed, and by all means an appropriation should be made with which to install same. It will not only furnish light which is far safer than gas, but will furnish power as well for operating various kinds of machinery. An appropriation was asked for this improvement in the preceding biennial report, but was not granted. Sixteen thousand dollars should be appropriated for this improvement.

COLD STORAGE.

A cold storage and ice-making machine should be installed, which would furnish all the ice the institution requires and would also provide cold storage for milk, butter and other provisions. This is an improvement the institution has needed for many years, and is something all properly equipped institutions have. Three thousand five hundred dollars will be required to install this indispensable improvement.

NEW BARN.

The institution is badly in need of a new barn. The old one is wholly inadequate for the needs of the institution; besides it is dilapidated and is in such close proximity to the women's building that in the event it should burn, it would very likely destroy the building occupied by women. Four thousand five hundred dollars would build a barn large enough and substantial enough to last this institution for all future time.

I also asked before for a fund of $1,500 with which to remodel the old kitchen and bakery. I now repeat this request and hope it may be granted. It would be well to cement the basement floors under the men's building. A fund of $2,000 in my previous report was asked for with which to do this work. I would again repeat this request, as this is important work that should have been done years ago.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

I would again ask for a fund of $1,000 with which to establish a telephone system throughout both buildings and the cottages, in order to have quick communication to all parts of the institution, also to engine room, laundry, barn, etc. This is a very necessary improvement.

EXHAUST SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

This is another important improvement that I asked for in my previous report, but it was not granted. The men's building is old, and I think badly needs a fan for additional ventilation. It can be operated by electric motor, and I think would be a sanitary measure. Fifteen hundred dollars ought to be sufficient for this improvement.

MORGUE.

In my last report I asked for a fund for the purpose of building a morgue, as all institutions of this kind have one, which is quite essential for scientific work. A fund of $1,000 would be required with which to build and equip it.

LIBRARY.

I would like very much to see the institution supplied with reading matter, and a fund should be appropriated to start a library. Books should be furnished such patients as appreciate and will take care of them. A fund of $1,000 would start a library, and it could be added to from time to time. The citizens of Pueblo and Denver have been very thoughtful, kind and considerate during the last year to the inmates in this respect and have sent in large quantities of books, papers and periodicals.

BAY WINDOWS.

I would suggest that bay windows be built at the woman's building, which should be connected to or with the sitting room or connecting hall between the center building and the wing for patients. It would be a great improvement to the building, and a comfort and convenience to the inmates; would furnish them with plenty of room during the day and would be much appreciated by them, and I think a very necessary improvement. It would require about $4,000 to make this addition.

CHANGES IN OFFICIALS.

Mr. I. D. Chamberlain, Secretary of Board of Lunacy Commissioners, time expired July, 1901, and Mr. E. G. Middelkamp was appointed by Governor Orman to take his place.

Dr. Annie Williams, the woman physician for the department of women, resigned on account of sickness of her mother, and went to California to reside. Dr. Persis White, of Pueblo, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and she has been doing good work and is giving perfect satisfaction.

Miss Annie Triplett resigned as matron, and Miss Sarah Dickson was appointed to fill the vacancy. She is well qualified in every way, having filled the same position for many years in other similar institutions. She is thoroughly familiar with the work and is rendering good service.

With the closing of this report the Steward, Mr. Joseph H. Loor, will resign to go into business for himself. We regret his departure, for he has made a faithful officer and has the respect of all connected with the institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

His Excellency, Governor James B. Orman, paid the institution several visits during the biennial period and made a thorough inspection of its various departments and seemed satisfied with its condition and that of the inmates.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections, accompanied by their secretary, made a number of visits to the institution and inspected every department thereof. They always encourage the management and kindly suggest anything they think would add to the comfort and happiness of the inmates, for which the management feels grateful.

The non-resident medical consulting staff have continued to render services whenever called upon to do so, and the management feel under obligations to them for their services and assistance.

The following named persons have placed the institution under lasting obligations for their kindness in sending reading matter of various kinds to its inmates: Mr. C. S. Morey, of Denver, contributed 105 volumes of valuable books; Mr. McHenry Green, of Pueblo, has remembered us each week with papers and magazines; McClelland Public Library, of Pueblo, has contributed many books; Mrs. James Dawe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Christian Herald; Mrs. W. S. Fuller, of Pueblo, magazines; Miss Madeline Annunciata Davis, magazines and papers; Mrs. Mary C. Turner, of Pueblo, magazines; Mrs. Hughes, of Pueblo, magazines; Mrs. Charles Kingsley, of Pueblo, magazines; Mrs. G. E. Cazaly, of Pueblo, magazines; Mrs. Bass, of Pueblo, magazines; Rover Wheel and Athletic Club, of Pueblo, magazines and periodicals; ladies of Plymouth Church, of Denver, periodicals; Mrs. J. W. Abrahams, of Pueblo, magazines; Mr. Lewis E. Wilson, of Pueblo, magazines; Mrs. Gilbert D. Gregory, of Pueblo, magazines and periodicals; Mrs. G. L. L. Gann, of Pueblo, magazines and periodicals; Mrs. W. H. King, of Pueblo, magazines and books.

I am obliged to my assistants, Dr. Cord and Dr. White, for valuable services rendered in their respective departments; likewise to Mr. Loor, the Steward, Mr. McWilliams, Chief Nurse, Mr. Weinhausen, the Druggist, and Miss Dickson, the Matron; also all nurses and employes, who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

The Board of Lunacy Commissioners, individually and as a Board, have been very faithful in looking after the interests of the institution and its inmates; have spent much of their valuable time in many special meetings, besides the regular meetings provided by law. In administering the affairs of the Asylum I feel a deep sense of obligation to each member of the Board for wise counsel, advice and assistance in bringing about successful results for the time covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. BUSEY,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the institution at date of last report	320	186	506
Admitted during the term	102	51	153
Whole number treated during the term	422	237	659

DISCHARGED DURING THE TERM AS FOLLOWS:

Recovered	33	16	49
Improved	21	7	28
Unimproved	2	3	5
Died	49	25	74
Total number of all discharges during the term	105	51	156
Remaining in the institution at the end of the period	317	186	503

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF EACH BIENNIAL PERIOD SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, OCTOBER 23, 1879.

BIENNIAL PERIODS	Admissions		DISCHARGES											
			Recovered		Improved		Unimproved		Not Insane		Died		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1879-80	55	19	12	6	2	....	1	..	..	..	12	2	27	8
1881-82	71	21	20	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	11	3	36	8
1883-84	56	40	41	18	3	1	..	..	..	..	14	8	58	27
1885-86	143	44	80	21	6	1	..	..	..	..	34	2	120	24
1887-88	152	55	90	26	10	2	..	..	..	..	35	8	135	36
1889-90	198	72	75	33	9	2	1	..	..	..	28	13	113	48
1891-92	158	66	76	34	24	4	1	..	..	..	35	17	136	55
1893-94	198	106	96	33	21	13	..	..	..	..	59	26	172	72
1895-96	243	38	72	26	18	1	..	1	..	..	86	15	176	43
1897-98	200	29	76	15	33	2	..	..	..	..	89	12	198	29
1899-1900	225	92	96	23	15	3	11	3	1	..	81	17	204	46
1901-1902	102	51	33	16	21	7	2	3	..	..	49	25	105	51

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ten years and less than fifteen	1	1	2
Fifteen years and less than twenty	1	..	1
Twenty years and less than twenty-five	5	2	7
Twenty-five years and less than thirty	6	9	15
Thirty years and less than thirty-five	10	7	17
Thirty-five and less than forty	24	10	34
Forty years and less than forty-five	12	7	19
Forty-five years and less than fifty	9	5	14
Fifty and less than fifty-five	10	2	12
Fifty-five years and less than sixty	8	1	9
Sixty years and less than sixty-five	5	2	7
Sixty-five and less than seventy	4	..	4
Seventy years and less than eighty	2	3	5
Unknown	5	2	7
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 4.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	53	16	69
Married	30	23	53
Widowed	9	11	20
Divorced	2	1	3
Unknown	8	..	8
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Miners	18	..	18
Housework	..	30	30
Teamsters	2	..	2
Hotel keepers	1	..	1
Domestics	..	9	9
Laborers	19	..	19
Laundress	..	2	2
News dealer	1	..	1
Railroad employes	5	..	5
Farmers	16	..	16
Harnessmaker	1	..	1
Blacksmiths	3	..	3
Cooks	2	1	3
Washerwoman	..	1	1
Student	1	1	2
Sailor	1	..	1
Expressman	1	..	1
Cowboy	1	..	1
Sporting woman	..	1	1
Carpenters	4	..	4
Grocer	1	..	1
Lumberman	1	..	1
Smelterman	1	..	1
Pricklayers	2	..	2
Book agent	..	1	1
Miller	1	..	1
Shoemaker	1	..	1
Junk dealer	1	..	1
Printer	1	..	1
Stone mason	1	..	1
Saloon keepers	2	..	2
Herders	2	..	2
Telegraph operator	1	..	1

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Timberman	1	..	1
Stenographer	1	..	1
No occupation	3	5	8
Unknown	6	..	6
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Colorado	2	2	2
Illinois	7	4	11
Indiana	4	2	6
Iowa	7	7	14
Kansas	2	1	3
Maryland	2	..	2
Missouri	5	8	13
Nebraska	1	..	1
New Jersey	1	1	2
New Mexico	1	..	1
New York	4	2	6
North Carolina	..	1	1
Ohio	3	2	5
Pennsylvania	6	2	8
South Dakota	1	..	1
Tennessee	2	..	2
Vermont	1	..	1
Virginia	1	..	1
Wisconsin	1	..	1
Austria	..	2	2
Canada	4	1	5
Denmark	2	1	3
Bohemia	1	..	1
Wales	1	..	1
Scotland	..	2	2
Sweden	3	3	6
England	6	2	8
Germany	7	1	8
Ireland	7	1	8
France	1	..	1
Italy	1	..	1
Switzerland	1	..	1
Finland	1	..	1

TABLE No. 6—Concluded.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Norway	..	1	1
Poland	1	..	1
Unknown	15	5	20
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 7

SHOWING SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Financial loss	1	..	1
Heredity	10	7	17
Syphilis	9	3	12
Septicemia	..	1	1
Intemperance	24	..	24
Religious excitement	4	2	6
Epilepsy	5	6	11
Senility	6	2	8
Domestic trouble	..	4	4
Sunstroke	2	..	2
Fright	1	..	1
Mental strain	5	3	8
Masturbation	5	..	5
Accident or injury	4	..	4
Congenital defect	3	3	6
Morphine and whisky habit	..	1	1
Ill health	2	2	4
Prison life	1	1	1
Puerperal fever	..	3	3
Hemiplegia	..	1	1
Unknown	20	13	33
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania—simple	5	..	5
Mania—acute	3	4	7
Mania—sub-acute	4	1	5
Mania—chronic	9	6	15
Mania—delusional	5	3	8
Mania—recurrent	10	4	14
Mania—epileptic	5	6	11
Morpho-mania	..	1	1
Melancholia—simple	2	6	8
Melancholia—acute	4	3	7
Melancholia—sub-acute	2	2	4
Melancholia—chronic	5	3	8
Melancholia—delusional	1	2	3
Melancholia—stuporous	..	2	2
Melancholia—hypochondriacal	1	..	1
Melancholia—recurrent	3	..	3
Dementia—primary	..	1	1
Dementia—terminal	5	1	6
Dementia—senile	9	3	12
Imbecility	4	..	4
Alcoholism	6	..	6
Paranoia	3	3	6
Paresis	16	..	16
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month	15	5	20
One month and less than two	9	2	11
Two months and less than three	8	2	10
Three months and less than four	1	4	5
Four months and less than five	5	2	7
Five months and less than six	2	..	2
Six months and less than seven	4	..	4
Seven months and less than eight	..	..	..
Eight months and less than nine	2	..	2
Nine months and less than ten	..	1	1
Ten months and less than eleven	..	..	..
Eleven months and less than twelve	..	..	..
One year and less than two	16	3	19
Two years and less than three	4	6	10
Three years and less than four	1	1	2
Four years and less than five	..	1	1
Five years and over	2	5	7
Congenital	1	2	3
Unknown	32	17	49
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 10.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

ATTACKS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One	86	44	130
Two	15	4	19
Three	1	2	3
Four	..	1	1
Total	102	51	153

TABLE No. 11.

SHOWING FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS "RECOVERED" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

FORM.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania—simple	4	..	4
Mania—acute	2	2	4
Mania—sub-acute	2	1	3
Mania—chronic	3	1	4
Mania—recurrent	7	3	10
Morphomania	..	1	1
Melancholia—simple	3	3	6
Melancholia—acute	2	2	4
Melancholia—sub-acute	1	..	1
Melancholia—delusional	1	1	2
Melancholia—stuporous	1	..	1
Melancholia—homicidal	..	1	1
Melancholia—puerperal	..	1	1
Melancholia—hypochondriacal	1	..	1
Alcoholism	6	..	6
Total	33	16	49

TABLE No. 12.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS "RECOVERED" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One month and less than two	..	1	1
Two months and less than three	1	..	1
Three months and less than four	1	..	1
Four months and less than five	3	1	4
Five months and less than six	2	1	3
Six months and less than seven	1	1	2
Seven months and less than eight	1	1	2
Eight months and less than nine	2	..	2
Nine months and less than ten	1	1	2
Ten months and less than eleven	2	..	2
Eleven months and less than twelve	1	..	1
One year and less than two	2	6	8
Two years and less than three	1	..	1
Unknown	15	4	19
Total	33	16	49

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS "RECOVERED" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month	1	1	2
One month and less than two	2	..	2
Two months and less than three	2	2	4
Three months and less than four	5	1	6
Four months and less than five	4	2	6
Five months and less than six	4	..	4
Six months and less than seven	2	..	2
Seven months and less than eight	2	1	3
Eight months and less than nine	1	..	1
Nine months and less than ten	2	2	4
Ten months and less than eleven	2	3	5
Eleven months and less than twelve	1	1	2
One year and less than two	1	2	3
Two years and less than three	1	..	1
Three years and less than four	2	..	2
Four years and less than five	..	..	..
Five years and over	1	1	2
Total	33	16	49

TABLE No. 14.

SHOWING FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania—acute	1	2	3
Mania—sub-acute	1	1	2
Mania—chronic	5	10	15
Mania—recurrent	1	..	1
Mania—epileptic	4	3	7
Mania—puerperal	..	1	1
Mania—paralytic	2	..	2
Melancholia	1	1	2
Melancholia—chronic	2	1	3
Melancholia—stuporous	..	1	1
Dementia—terminal	2	3	5
Dementia—senile	8	2	10
Paresis	21	..	21
Feeble-minded	1	..	1
Total	49	25	74

TABLE No. 15.

SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE PERIOD.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bright's disease of kidneys	1	..	1
Cerebral effusion	..	1	1
Epileptic exhaustion	2	4	6
Exhaustion of senile dementia	7	4	11
Maniacal exhaustion	..	1	1
Strangulation	1	..	1
Exhaustion of terminal dementia	4	1	5
Pneumonia	..	2	2
Tuberculosis	1	6	7
Valvular lesion of heart	3	1	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	3	5
Malignant tumor of womb	..	1	1
Angina pectoris	..	1	1
Mitral insufficiency	1	..	1
Oedema of lungs	1	..	1
Peritonitis	1	..	1
Mitral lesion	1	..	1
Exhaustion of melancholia	1	..	1
Cellulitis	1	..	1
Typhoid fever	1	..	1
Paresis	21	..	21
Total	49	25	74

STEWARD'S BIENNIAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Lunacy Commissioners and Superintendent of Insane Asylum:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit my report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1902, showing the expenses of the institution, also Steward's cash account. Since my last report the system of bookkeeping has been very much improved by the suggestions of Mr. Middelkamp. The following books are used: Time book, patients' cash book and ledger, showing money and personal effects of each patient at time of entrance and at present time; a journal and stock book, showing merchandise received and disbursed and balance on hand; an inventory book, showing amount of furniture and other articles in each ward and room; a complete system of requisition blanks. These blanks are used by officers and employes to convey their wants and needs of the several departments to the Superintendent, and they are filled only on the approval of the Superintendent, as is also the Steward's requisitions for purchasing supplies. When articles purchased are delivered, they are checked off from the requisition, and invoice compared with contract prices. Appended are tables which are self-explanatory.

During the biennial period I have received much valuable assistance by suggestions from the Board of Lunacy Commissioners and Superintendent, which has helped materially in duties of this office. Supervisor McWilliams and Pharmacist Weinhausen have also been very kind.

My resignation, to take effect December 31, 1902, to go into business, has been tendered with feelings of sincere regret at parting, in a business way, from the persons mentioned above, and I am truly grateful for their kindly expressions to me of continued friendship and prosperity.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. H. LOOR,
Steward.

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

1900.				
Dec. 1	Balance cash on hand			$ 306 26
1901.				
Feb. 28	Sale of 680 pounds rags	$	3 40	
	Sale of one bull		50 00	
	Sale of three calves		15 00	
	Sale of one cow		30 00	
	Sale of one boar		20 00	
	Sale of 108 bottles		45	
	Sale of forty-six barrels		6 00	
	Sale of eight pounds copper		65	
				125 50
May 31	Sale of 830 pounds rags	$	4 15	
	Sale of bull services		1 00	
	Sale of two calves		18 00	
				23 15
Aug. 31	Sale of forty-six barrels	$	7 80	
	Sale of 216 bottles		90	
	Sale of 750 pounds rags		3 75	
	Sale of one cow hide		2 50	
	Sale of two pairs mitts		16 30	
	Sale of one cow		37 60	
				68 85
Nov. 30	Sale of old range	$	10 00	
	Sale of 2,245 pounds scrap iron		4 50	
	Sale of forty-three barrels		8 75	
	Sale of 436 bottles		1 80	
	Sale of one calf		5 50	
	Sale of two horses		100 00	
	Sale of one cowhide		3 15	

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.—Concluded.

RECEIPTS.—Concluded.

1901.			
Nov. 30	Sale of 392 empty sacks	$ 14 82	
	Sale of 700 pounds rags	3 50	
	Sale of 875 pounds green bones	1 75	
	Sale of bull service	1 00	
			$ 154 77
	Total		$ 678 53

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.				
Feb. 28	Telegrams	$ 8 64		
	Telephones	2 50		
	Balance on city directory	1 00		
	Stamps	25 50		
	One check book	1 00		
	Freight	14 67		
	Sewing machine supplies	75		
	Four chickens	1 15		
	13,595 pounds alfalfa	43 92		
	Twenty-five pounds starch	2 00		
	One boar	20 00		
				$ 121 13
May 31	Telegrams	$ 3 01		
	Telephones	1 00		
	Stamps	21 00		
	Express	45		
	Sixty pounds starch	4 80		
	One piece canvas	1 75		
	Sewing machine supplies	10		
				32 11
Aug. 31	Telegrams	$ 6 24		
	Telephones	8 65		
	Stamps	21 00		
	Sewing machine supplies	1 25		
	Three check books	3 00		
	Sixteen chickens	5 65		
	One key	25		
	Express	2 10		
				48 14

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.—Concluded.

1901.			
Nov. 30	Telegrams	$ 10 00	
	Telephones	2 70	
	Stamps	21 00	
	1,880 pounds	5 50	
	Express	35	
	Thirty-eight pounds butterine	4 75	
	Two cows	117 50	
	Sewing machine supplies	50	
	Freight	1 55	
	Exchange on old range	10 00	
			$ 173 85
	Total		$ 375 23
	Balance cash on hand		303 30
			$ 678 53

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

1901.			
Dec. 1	Balance cash on hand		$ 303 30
1902.			
Feb. 28	Sale of four calves	$ 17 50	
	Sale of 920 pounds rags	4 60	
	Sale of twenty-seven barrels	6 40	
	Voucher No. 1103, one cow	50 00	
	Voucher No. 1104, one cow	67 50	
	Voucher No. 1167, wages	12 75	
	Voucher No. 1181, supplies	8 00	
	Voucher No. 1186, repairs	50	
	Voucher No. 1197, freight	76 18	
	Voucher No. 1199, repairs	2 50	
	Voucher No. 1209, supplies	15 00	
	Voucher No. 1282, freight	85 28	
	Voucher No. 1293, engineer	25 00	
	To credit of employes	17 25	
	To dishes replaced	1 25	
			$ 389 71
May 31	Sale of 233 empty sacks	$ 8 25	
	Sale of five barrels	2 00	
	Sale of 600 pounds rags	3 00	
	Sale of 216 bottles	90	
	Sale of 4,000 pounds green bones	6 00	
	Voucher No. 1315, wages	50 00	
	Voucher No. 1344, wages	25 00	
	Voucher No. 1382, supplies	44 55	
	Voucher No. 1409, wages	5 00	
	Voucher No. 1420, wages	7 50	
	Voucher No. 1437, wages	2 50	
	Voucher No. 1522, wages	26 83	
	Voucher No. 1531, wages	1 00	

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.—Continued.

1902.			
May 31	Voucher No. 1532, wages	$ 83	
	Voucher No. 1533, wages	8 66	
	Voucher No. 1550, repairs	3 15	
	Voucher No. 1551, dried fruit	15 00	
	Voucher No. 1564, repairs	24 00	
	Voucher No. 1581, supplies	10 50	
	Voucher No. 1589, fire escapes	2,850 00	
	Voucher No. 1623, wages	21 00	
	Voucher No. 1624, wages	4 45	
	Voucher No. 1628, wages	6 00	
	Voucher No. 1635, wages	3 33	
	Voucher No. 1660, repairs	13 70	
	Voucher No. 1661, repairs	6 90	
	Voucher No. 1666, alfalfa	10 00	
			$3,178 05
Aug. 31	Sale of two calves	$ 10 00	
	Sale of 600 cabbage plants	2 25	
	Sale of forty-four barrels	6 00	
	Sale of 920 pounds scrap iron	2 30	
	Sale of 600 pounds rags	4 50	
	Sale of 240 bottles	1 00	
	Rebate on cherries	1 00	
	Credit of employe	4 17	
	Voucher No. 1699, wages	32 00	
	Voucher No. 1724, wages	16 47	
	Voucher No. 1743, wages	4 17	
	Voucher No. 1763, repairs	3 00	
	Voucher No. 1742, wages	20 83	
	Voucher No. 1814, wages	14 00	
	Voucher No. 1800, wages	13 25	
	Voucher No. 1817, wages	30 00	

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.—Continued.

1902.			
Aug. 31	Voucher No. 1815, wages	$ 30 00	
	Voucher No. 1791, wages	32 50	
	Voucher No. 1916, wages	15 50	
	Voucher No. 1925, wages	19 50	
	Voucher No. 1927, wages	8 33	
			$ 271 27
Nov. 30	Sale of two calves	$ 10 00	
	Sale of 430 pounds rags	2 15	
	Sale of 900 pounds scrap iron	2 25	
	Sale of 2,600 pounds bones	5 20	
	Sale of eight barrels	3 20	
	Sale of 180 bottles	75	
	Voucher No. 2094, wages	50 00	
	Voucher No. 2107, wages	16 00	
	Voucher No. 2123, wages	8 75	
	Voucher No. 2127, wages	2 71	
	Voucher No. 2122, wages	8 33	
	Voucher No. 2087, wages	40 00	
	Voucher No. 2212, wages	15 00	
	Voucher No. 2213, wages	14 00	
	Voucher No. 2219, wages	10 00	
	Voucher No. 2227, freight	2 72	
	Voucher No. 1902, wages	30 00	
	Voucher No. 2001, wages	40 00	
	Voucher No. 2011, wages	17 92	
	Voucher No. 2015, wages	6 00	
	Voucher No. 2016, wages	10 42	
	Voucher No. 2017, wages	14 00	
	Voucher No. 2067, supplies	15 10	
	Voucher No. 2077, supplies	1 17	

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—Concluded.

RECEIPTS.—Concluded.

1902.			
Nov. 30	Voucher No. 2046, directory	$ 5 00	
	Sale of one ham	1 80	
	Sale of 450 pounds rags	2 25	
	Sale of one calf	3 00	
			$ 337 72
	Total		$4,480 00

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1902.			
Feb. 28	Telegrams	$ 6 25	
	Telephones	1 00	
	Stamps	28 00	
	Express	6 20	
	Sewing machine supplies	2 50	
	Rubber stamp	60	
	Check No. 1, wages	12 75	
	Check No. 2, freight	76 18	
	Check No. 3, repairs	2 50	
	Check No. 3, repairs	8 00	
	Check No. 4, wages	15 00	
	Check No. 5, wages	9 58	
	Check No. 6, engineer	25 00	
	Check No. 7, freight	85 28	
			$ 278 84
May 31	Telegrams	$ 3 85	
	Telephones	6 90	
	Express	80	
	One turkey	1 69	
	Stamps	24 40	
	Street car fare	10	
	Check No. 10, freight	14 86	
	Check No. 11, wages	55 00	
	Check No. 12, wages	28 33	
	Check No. 13, freight	2 12	
	Check No. 14, wages	6 75	
	Check No. 15, wages	1 00	
	Check No. 16, repairs	24 00	
	Check No. 17, repairs	3 15	
	Check No. 18, wages	8 66	
	Check No. 19, dried fruit	15 00	

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

1902.			
May 31	Check No. 20, supplies	$ 20 00	
	Check No. 21, supplies	10 50	
	Check No. 22, wages	26 83	
	Check No. 23, repairs	5 00	
	Check No. 24, wages	3 33	
	Check No. 25, wages	4 45	
	Check No. 26, wages	6 00	
	Check No. 27, repairs	1 90	
	Check No. 28, alfalfa	13 70	
	Check No. 29, fire escapes	2,850 00	
	Check No. 30, alfalfa	10 00	
	Check No. 32, wages	21 00	
			$3,169 23
Aug. 31	Telegrams	$ 2 45	
	Telephones	1 80	
	Stamps	24 70	
	Express	1 40	
	Check No. 31, freight	14 50	
	Check No. 33, wages	32 00	
	Check No. 34, wages	4 17	
	Check No. 35, repairs	3 00	
	Check No. 36, wages	20 83	
	Check No. 37, wages	16 47	
	Check No. 38, wages	14 00	
	Check No. 39, wages	13 25	
	Check No. 40, wages	30 00	
	Check No. 41, wages	30 00	
	Check No. 42, wages	32 50	
	Check No. 43, wages	43 35	
			$ 284 42

STEWARD'S CASH ACCOUNT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.—Concluded.

1902.			
Nov. 30	Telegrams	$ 4 70	
	Telephones	2 60	
	Stamps	15 62	
	Express	5 17	
	Check No. 44, wages	30 00	
	Check No. 45, wages	6 00	
	Check No. 46, freight	15 10	
	Check No. 47, wages	10 42	
	Check No. 48, wages	14 00	
	Check No. 49, wages	10 00	
	Check No. 50, wages	7 92	
	Check No. 51, directory	5 00	
	Check No. 52, wages	40 00	
	Check No. 56, wages	8 35	
	Check No. 57, freight	2 38	
	Check No. 58, stamps	5 00	
	Check No. 59, wages	16 00	
	Check No. 60, wages	8 75	
	Check No. 61, wages	50 00	
	Check No. 62, wages	2 71	
	Check No. 63, wages	40 00	
	Check No. 64, wages	14 00	
	Check No. 65, wages	10 00	
	Check No. 66, freight	2 72	
	Check No. 67, wages	15 00	
	Check No. 68, transportation	5 65	
			$ 347 09
	Total		$4,079 58
	Balance		400 47
			$4,480 05

In addition to the cash balance of $400.47, there is an emergency cash balance of $500.00, which makes a total cash balance of $900.47 in the hands of the Steward.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY.

Eighty acres of land	$ 80,000 00
Three hospital buildings	340,000 00
Furniture and fixtures, including bedding	21,500 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures	10,000 00
Other buildings, fences, ditch, etc.	6,500 00
Carriage, wagons and farm implements, etc.	2,500 00
Live stock	2,600 00
Supplies and produce on hand	4,300 00
Steam heating and laundry building and laundry machinery	35,000 00
Total	$502,400 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1901, FOR MAINTENANCE.

For Salaries	$ 4,800 00
Wages	19,967 43
Provisions and stores	22,888 12
Tableware	255 25
Miscellaneous expenses	1,998 62
Ordinary repairs and improvements	2,850 81
Fuel—coal ranges and boilers	5,323 93
Bedding	865 04
Stable, farm and garden	3,069 12
Clothing	4,001 56
Kitchen and laundry supplies	2,319 46
Furniture and fixtures	239 03
Telephones	134 00
Medical supplies	315 90
Water from city	2,000 00
Lighting (gas)	1,527 12
Patients' transportation	55 40
Total	$ 72,610 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1902, FOR MAINTENANCE.

For Salaries	$ 4,800 00
Wages	21,129 32
Provisions and stores	24,531 07
Tableware	282 37
Miscellaneous expenses	2,550 43
Ordinary repairs and improvements	1,307 62
Fuel—coal for ranges and boilers	4,404 13
Bedding	1,234 66
Stable, farm and garden	2,590 72
Clothing	4,891 77
Kitchen and laundry supplies	1,294 24
Furniture and fixtures	390 31
Telephones	165 40
Medical supplies	557 44
Water from city	2,000 00
Lighting (gas)	1,814 30
Total	$ 73,943 78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total Cost of Supporting the Institution for the Year 1901	Average Number of Patients for the Year 1901	Average Cost of Each Patient		
		Per Year	Per Month	Per Day
$ 72,610 79	503.27	$ 144 27½	$ 12 02	$ 0 40⅔

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total Cost of Supporting the Institution for the Year 1902	Average Number of Patients for the Year 1902	Average Cost of Each Patient		
		Per Year	Per Month	Per Day
$ 73,943 78	503.39	$ 146 89	$ 12 24	$ 0 40⅘

The employes are not estimated in this per capita cost.

INSURANCE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation		$ 5,000 00
To five years' insurance on $111,111.00		$ 5,000 00

LEVEE FUND.

		Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation			$ 7,500 00
Vouchers not allowed			19 00
May 31, 1901.	Advertising	$ 23 40	
May 31, 1901.	Contractor	223 87	
May 31, 1901.	Advertising	28 00	
May 31, 1901.	Engineer	140 00	
Feb. 28, 1902.	Engineer	130 50	
Feb. 28, 1902.	Contract	6,954 23	
	Balance	19 00	
	Totals	$ 7,519 00	$ 7,519 00

FIRE ESCAPE FUND.

1902.		Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation			$ 3,000 00
May 31.	To three fire escapes complete	$ 2,850 00	
Nov. 30.	Doors	60 75	
	Balance	89 25	
	Totals	$ 3,000 00	$ 3,000 00

REPAIRS FUND.

1902.		Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation			$ 6,000 00
Mar. 31.	New roof contract	$ 2,679 20	
April 30.	New door	35 00	
	Supplies	24 50	
	Advertising	5 58	
	Painting	60 30	
May 31.	Advertising	30 20	
	Architect	50 00	
	Painting	28 00	
June 30.	Advertising	7 29	
	Repair levee	106 43	
	Advertising	4 87	
July 31.	Repair boiler	91 60	
	Painting	2,400 00	
Sept. 30.	Plumbing	5 60	
Oct. 31.	Painting	275 00	
	Painting	184 00	
Nov. 31.	Painting	12 43	
	Totals	$ 6,000 00	$ 6,000 00

MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation		$ 25,000 00
Appropriation		75,000 00
December 1, 1900, to May 31, 1902—		
Salaries	$ 7,200 00	
Wages	29,725 98	
General expenses	63,074 02	
Totals	$100,000 00	$100,000 00

STEAM HEATING AND LAUNDRY FUND.

1902.		Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation			$ 20,000 00
By error accounting			4 95
By error accounting			3 00
Feb. 28.	Advertising	$ 59 85	
Mar. 1.	Advertising	5 58	
April 1.	Engineer	637 10	
April 26.	Advertising	6 50	
May 31.	Advertising	30 90	
Aug. 1.	Building, etc. Contract	5,000 00	
Aug. 20.	Engineer	1,050 00	
Aug. 31.	Advertising	6 00	
	Building, etc. Contract	2,400 00	
	Steam heating contract	4,800 00	
	Steam heating contract	104 00	
Sept. 12.	Freight	1 17	
Sept. 12.	Supplies	25 97	
Sept. 30.	Steam heating contract	3,200 00	
Oct. 1.	Steam heating contract	18 00	
Oct. 31.	Roof contract	2,400 00	
	Engineer	129 60	
	Supplies	1 00	
	Boilers contract	88 60	
	Cement floor contract	43 68	
	Totals	$ 20,007 95	$ 20,007 95

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

CREATED BY THE BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS OUT OF TAX LEVY TO COMPLETE CONTRACTS ALREADY AWARDED.

1902.			
By vouchers			$ 15,448 41
Oct. 31.	Steel stack, 100 feet. Contract	$ 952 00	
	Third estimate, building contract	1,000 00	
	Final estimate, stack and roof contract	838 00	
	Final estimate, steam heating contract	3,608 85	
	Final estimate, building	2,010 60	
	Laundry machinery	5,175 00	
	Cement floor	519 36	
	Moving boilers	126 50	
	Sewer basin	50 00	
	Engineer	247 56	
	Painting	1 57	
	Repair levee, contract	526 00	
	Carpets, eleven rooms	392 97	
	Totals	$ 15,448 41	$ 15,448 41

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PRODUCT AND QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
Alfalfa, eighteen and one-half tons	$ 8 00	$ 148 00
Apples, two barrels	2 00	4 00
Asparagus, 1,361 dozens	20	272 20
Beans, string, 10,805 pounds	04	432 20
Beets, 12,863 pounds	02	257 26
Beets, cow, sixteen tons	6 00	96 00
Cabbage, 64,968 pounds	01½	974 52
Carrots, 8,086 pounds	02	161 72
Cauliflower, 4,973 pounds	04	191 72
Corn, 4,030 dozens	15	604 50
Corn fodder, eleven tons	6 00	66 00
Celery, 4,083 dozens	40	1,633 20
Cucumbers, 2,585 dozens	15	387 75
Pickles, eleven barrels	12 00	132 00
Egg plant, 115 dozens	20	23 00
Horseradish, 1,102 pounds	02	22 04
Kohlrabi, 564 pounds	04	22 56
Kraut, thirty-four barrels	10 00	340 00
Lettuce, 1,710 dozens	25	427 50
Mustard, 1,582 pounds	04	63 28
Watermelons, 704	10	70 40
Cantaloupes, 1,872	05	93 60
Onions, 25,288 pounds	02	505 76
Onions, young, 3,282 dozens	15	492 30
Parsnips, 28,077 pounds	01½	421 15
Parsley, fifty-five dozens	20	11 00
Peas, 3,149 pounds	04	125 96
Peppers, 318 dozens	20	63 60
Peppers, cayenne, one bushel	2 00	2 00
Pumpkins, 690 pounds	02	13 80
Radishes, 3,227 dozens	12	387 24
Rhubarb, 330 dozens	35	115 50
Salsify, 1,100 pounds	02	22 00

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN—Concluded.

PRODUCT AND QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
Spinach, 10,177 pounds	$ 04	$ 407 08
Squash, 220 pounds	02	4 40
Turnips, 9,861 pounds	01	98 61
Tomatoes, 22,241 pounds	02	444 82
Chow chow, four barrels	12 00	48 00
Oats in straw, three and one-half tons	7 00	24 50
Dill, 600 pounds	04	24 00
Okra, 134 dozens	15	20 10
Total		$ 9,655 27

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND DAIRY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Beef, 755 pounds	$ 07	$ 52 55
Chickens, twenty-four	35	8 40
Eggs, 467 dozens	30	140 10
Milk, 10,682 gallons	20	2,136 40
Pork, 8,064	07	564 48
Rabbits, 200	20	40 00
Turkey, one	2 50	2 50
Total		$ 2,944 43

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Farm and garden	$ 9,655 27	
Dairy	2,944 43	
Total		$12,599 70

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PRODUCT AND QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
Alfalfa, thirty and one-half tons	$10 50	$ 320 25
Apples, thirty-three barrels	2 00	66 00
Asparagus, 1,044 dozens	20	208 80
Beans, string, 11,087 pounds	07	776 09
Beets, blood, 16,738 pounds	01	167 38
Beets, cow, nine tons	6 00	54 00
Cabbage, 96,058 pounds	01½	1,440 87
Carrots, 4,090 pounds	04	163 60
Cauliflower, 1,766 pounds	05	88 30
Corn, 2,506 dozens	30	751 80
Corn fodder, thirteen tons	6 00	78 00
Celery, 4,012 dozens	35	1,404 20
Cucumbers 1,920 dozens	40	768 00
Cucumber pickles, two barrels	15 00	30 00
Egg plant, 117 dozens	60	70 20
Horseradish, 1,310 pounds	07	91 70
Kohlrabi, 1,398 pounds	04	55 92
Kraut, forty-two barrels	10 00	420 00
Lettuce, 3,650 dozens	25	912 50
Mustard, 2,900 pounds	04	116 00
Melons, water, 280	10	28 00
Melons, cantaloupes, 422	05	21 10
Onions, 27,125 pounds	02	542 50
Onions, young, 3,285 dozens	15	492 75
Parsley, thirty-nine dozens	20	7 80
Parsnips, 32,120 pounds	01½	481 80
Peas, 2,720 pounds	10	272 00
Peppers, 360 dozens	30	180 00
Peppers, cayenne, one bushel	2 00	2 00
Pumpkins, 5,830 pounds	02	116 60
Radish, 3,327 dozens	15	499 05
Rhubarb, 365 dozens	35	127 75
Salsify, 640 pounds	02	12 80

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—Concluded.

PRODUCT AND QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
Spinach, 11,040 pounds	$ 04	$ 441 60
Squash, 1,491 pounds	04	59 64
Turnips, 8,306 pounds	01	83 06
Tomatoes, 21,865 pounds	02	437 30
Chow chow, ten barrels	15 00	150 00
Tobacco, eighty-five pounds	20	17 00
Oats in straw, three tons	9 00	27 00
Total		$11,911 36

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND DAIRY FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PRODUCT AND QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
Chickens, eighty-four	$ 35	$ 29 40
Eggs, 395 dozens	30	118 50
Milk, 13,549 gallons, 20c and	25	3,004 53
Pork, 11,428 pounds	08	914 24
Rabbits, 136	20	27 20
Turkeys, eleven	3 00	33 00
Total		$ 4,126 87

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Farm and garden	$11,911 36	
Dairy	4,126 87	
Total		$16,038 23

FARM AND DAIRY STOCK ON HAND AT THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Cows	12
Bull	1
Two-year-old heifer	1
Yearling heifers	2
Calves	5
Stock hogs	72
Brood sows	12
Fattened hogs	22
Pigs, two to four weeks old	15
Boar, old	1
Horses, carriage team	2
Horses, farm draft team	2
Mules	2
Chickens	45
Turkeys	12
Rabbits	14

SEWING ROOM.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM DURING 1901 AND 1902.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Mended.
Aprons—calico	10	.....
Aprons—gingham	38	.....
Aprons—muslin—men's	39	.....
Aprons—muslin—women's	252	.....
Aprons—ticking—kitchen and dining room	380	888
Aprons—rubber	15	.....
Aprons—ward	21	156
Burial suits	21	.....
Bonnets	156	279
Bibs	11	.....
Blankets	....	107
Bed spreads	....	100
Bureau scarfs	19	.....
Commode scarfs	14	.....
Camisoles	11	.....
Carpets	4	9
Capes	9	6
Cloaks	4	104
Coats	....	731
Clothes sacks	22	91
Comforts	....	19
Corsets	....	3
Carriage robes	2	.....
Cushion—settee	1	.....
Cushion—window seats	2	.....
Chemise—muslin	4	35
Chemise—C. F.	2	.....
Curtains—cretonne—pairs	4	.....
Curtains—muslin—pairs	2	.....
Curtains—scrim	49	.....
Drawers—knit, ladies'—pairs	....	1,876
Drawers—muslin—pairs	4	.....
Drawers—Canton flannel	14	.....
Drawers—men's	....	3,213

SEWING ROOM—Continued.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM DURING 1901 AND 1902.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Mended.
Dresses	....	3,496
Dresses—calico	337	.....
Dresses—percale	37	.....
Dresses—gingham	262	.....
Dresses—cheviot	109	.....
Dresses—sateen	4	.....
Dresses—woolen	1	.....
Dust caps	2	.....
Flags	....	3
Gowns—muslin	135	323
Gowns—outing	10	.....
Holders—iron	76	.....
Jumpers	....	15
Jelly sacks	4	.....
Mattress ticks	155	236
Mittens—denim—pairs	6	7
Meat cloths	1	.....
Napkins—table—hemmed	108	.....
Napkins—table—made	42	.....
Napkins—toilet	43	.....
Night shirts	92	321
Overalls	....	73
Pants—men's	....	1,333
Pillow cases—muslin	1,556	268
Pillow cases—denim	5	.....
Pillow ticks	53	.....
Pillows—feather	6	.....
Pillows—moss	3	.....
Rugs	23	6
Shawls	....	6
Sheets— 6x4	1,532	373
Sheets—10x4	40	.....
Skirts	....	1,453
Skirts—gingham	4	.....

SEWING ROOM—Concluded.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM DURING 1901 AND 1902.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Mended.
Skirts—cheviot	171	.....
Skirts—outing	237	.....
Shirt waists	3	5
Shrouds	47	.....
Shirts—dress	....	2,357
Shirts—under	....	2,182
Starch sacks	2	.....
Sleeves—duck	2	.....
Straw ticks	5	.....
Socks—pairs	24	648
Stockings—pairs	....	2,527
Stand covers	29	.....
Sand sacks	2	.....
Table cloths—white	87	16
Towels—bath—overcast	109	.....
Towels—bath—salt sacks	406	.....
Towels—bath—old spreads	26	.....
Towels	....	138
Towels—roller	457	.....
Towels—hand	16	.....
Towels—dish	747	.....
Tagged articles	2,839	.....
Vests—men's	....	365
Vests—women's	....	806
Waists—C. F.	6	.....
Window shades—hemmed	13	.....

AMOUNT OF FRUIT AND PICKLES PUT UP IN 1901 AND 1902.

	Pints.
Crab apple jelly	23
	Gallons.
Crab apple preserves	4
Tomato preserves	4
Watermelon preserves	1¾
Tomato sweet pickles	15
Spanish pickles	12
Chow chow	8
Small cucumbers	3
Tomato catsup	30
Chili sauce	45
Tomatoes—canned	133